

OFFICERS' TRANSFER FORMALLY ORDERED

Major Harding to Return Here.
Lieut. Col. Judson to Take
Place in Canal Zone.

Formal orders have been issued by the War Department for the transfer of Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, Engineer Commissioner of the District, to Panama, and the transfer from Panama of Major Chester Harding, Corps of Engineers, to Washington, where he becomes Engineer Commissioner.

When Major Harding will actually take office is not known. It was the wish of Major Judson that his transfer to the Panama Canal be made before President Taft leaves office, and a tentative date of February 28 was decided upon, subject, however, to the necessities of the duties in which Major Harding is now engaged. The War Department has sent a cablegram to the new Engineer Commissioner asking when he can reach Washington.

If he is engaged in work that will delay his departure from the Canal Zone, it is possible that the actual change of Commissioners will not occur until nearly the close of Major Judson's term, March 15.

Major Harding was decided upon by President Taft as a successor of Major Judson several weeks ago, when the appointment of Chester Harding, Corps of Engineers, was announced.

The decision of President Taft was then announced. The formal order of the War Department only was required to complete the appointment.

Major Judson's position in the Canal Zone is left to the discretion of Colonel Goethals. Temporarily, at least he will probably be assisted to some work in the Gatun section in which Major Harding is now engaged.

Major Harding spent a part of the year 1909 in Washington, then on duty in the office of the chief of the Engineer Corps, and returned in 1909 as Assistant Engineer Commissioner of the District.

The successor of Major Judson was born in Mississippi in 1866, attended the University of Alabama, was then appointed to the United States Military Academy and after graduation attended the engineering school at Willets Point, N. Y. From 1892 until 1902, when he was chosen by Colonel Goethals as an assistant in the Panama Canal work, Major Harding spent four years as Engineer Corps work in Chicago, at Cairo, Ill., at Grand Rapids, and as Assistant Engineer Commissioner, in Washington.

In the latter capacity, Major Harding became the familiar figure with the requirements of the office to which he has been appointed and the four years' assistantship was one of the strong factors in causing President Taft to make up his mind to name Major Harding as Commissioner Judson's successor.

Rudolph Lauds Work of Colonel Judson as Engineer Commissioner

Commending him for his services to the District, Colonel Rudolph, president of the Board of Commissioners, expressed regret today at the coming departure of Engineer Commissioner Judson.

"The professional experience and enterprise of Colonel Judson have been of great service to the municipal administration," said Commissioner Rudolph. "Improvements in the construction, repair and maintenance of the street lighting and the street cleaning and refuse disposal services have been highly creditable to his initiative and supervision."

"His interests in the betterment of the park system and the extension of the system to include several tracts in danger of being diverted to commercial uses, especially the little bit of high ground in the estimation of those who appreciate the enhancement these parks are to the scenic attractions of the District."

Reference to the "near-opportunities" for public service that are offered an Engineer Commissioner was made by Colonel Judson, in speaking of his transfer to the Canal Zone.

"It is a hard thing to leave a periodical conference with an engineering officer, but the threads that hold him to his job," he said. "But it is hard to contemplate the things he would have done, but could not. An Engineer Commissioner is surrounded by near-opportunities. I suppose to one in District matters is compelled to become more conversant with District needs, more acquainted with the limitations and virtues of our local system."

"These things being true, an Engineer Commissioner, or a civil Commissioner, for that matter, possessing some imagination, may seem to preach or to preach too much."

As Engineer Commissioner, Colonel



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COLLARS**
WITH CLOSE FITTING TOPS
WINTON 2 1/2 in. ADRIAN 2 1/2 in.
15 cts., 2 for 25 cts.
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Your household goods let us furnish an estimate. Rates by load or contract. Packed and insured. Reliable movers. Packing, Shipping, Storage.

Merchants' Transfer & Storage Co.
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PACK, STORE, MOVE, OR SHIP ANYTHING QUICKLY, SAFELY, CHEAPLY.
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COLUMBIA PLASTER & STORAGE CO.
360 N. Y. Ave. N. W.
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WE DO NOT ESTIMATE on absolutely free proof storage, moving, packing. UNITED STATES STORAGE CO., 414-416 H St. N. W. Phone M. 4229.

WE DO PACKING—Household goods for shipment, storage in private apartments. Free hauling in our storage. 147-149 1/2 E. ALVORD & CO., 607 14th St. N.W.

Chicago in Grasp of Rain and Sleet Storm; Traffic Demoralized

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Traffic was demoralized here today by a cold rain and sleet storm that began late last night and was unabated at a late hour this morning.

Incoming trains were delayed and telegraph communication was difficult.

Judson has sought much desirable legislation. His idea is that the Federal Capital should be a model city, so that other cities may come to Washington for tried and satisfactory practices which would apply to the country at large, nearly one-half of whose inhabitants are urban dwellers, for all its local expenditures.

He has persistently sought the regulation of the public utilities and a bar to ownership of them by a foreign holding corporation. He has urged legislation that would secure a definite program for the execution of public works, the acquisition of park lands and the extinction of the District's debt. He has been an earnest advocate of a law that would give the public greater control over private building operations.

In the interest of efficiency and economy, Colonel Judson has advocated strongly the establishment of a municipal asphalt plant, the municipal handling of garbage and the like, and the development of the water power of the Potomac to take care of street lighting.

Among his accomplishments are the improvement and reduced cost of street lighting; improvement of the street cleaning system through the abolition of the contract system; extension of the water distribution system and the beginning of systematic metering.

SENATORS TO FIGHT ROCKEFELLER BILL

Opposition First Encountered
in Committee Will Meet
Measure on Floor.

A determined fight will be waged on the Rockefeller foundation bill, when it comes up for consideration in the Senate. It has been favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee, but Senator Culberson strongly opposed it, and was joined by several other Senators.

Now the fight will be transferred to the floor, and opponents of the measure bent either on killing it or forcing its amendment. One amendment proposed would prevent the foundation from using the securities of any corporation, which has been adjudged in violation of the trust laws.

Some of the opponents of the bill declare that Rockefeller is "trying to get Congress to give him a good name," and that they are utterly opposed to it, especially as the foundation could be incorporated under the laws of one of the States.

When the bill came up before the Standard Oil suit was pending. The attempt to rush it through at that time was resented and opposed by Attorney General Wickard.

Chemical Society Will Hold Annual Banquet

The Chemical Society of the George Washington University will hold its third annual banquet tonight at the New Ebbitt. Among those who will speak are: Dr. C. E. Munroe, dean of the faculty; Prof. W. A. Wilbur, Prof. S. W. Clarke, Prof. H. C. McNell, Prof. H. L. Hodgins, and Prof. O. D. Swett.

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MANN EXPECTED TO BE MINORITY BOSS

Chicago Congressman Has Much
Opposition, But None Seems
to Be Able to Lead.

Congressman "Jim" Mann of Chicago, leader of the House Republicans, is going to be honored with the minority leadership in the Sixty-third Congress.

So runs the talks in House Republican circles as the final session of the Sixty-second Congress draws to a close. It is true there is considerable opposition to Mann. But he is apparently going to be chosen leader once more for all that.

And, in the strange metamorphoses of politics, if it should come about that the House in 1914 became Republican, this might mean that Mann would be the Speaker of the Sixty-fourth Congress. Hence the leadership is of no mean importance.

Much Growing.

The opposition to Mann has been heard from a good deal lately. A lot of growling and grumbling over his leadership has been audible. Strange to say, it has come to a considerable extent from the Old Guard Republicans. They are complaining that Mann has been too lenient to the progressive Republicans, and that he has been too much engrossed with details of legislation to take a large perspective.

As for the progressive Republicans, they would be glad to support Mann with a progressive Republican, like Lenroot of Wisconsin. But they perceive they cannot command the votes. If they are to have an Old Guard Republican for leader, they generally prefer Mann.

Under the circumstances, Mann will probably be retained. Such opposition to him as there is, finds it difficult to unite on a strong man against him.

What makes Mann a power in the House is his indefatigable industry. No bill comes along that Mann does not know about. He burns the midnight oil looking up bills and reading committee reports.

Is Ferret of Senate.

If there is a joker contained in a piece of proposed legislation he is sure to know about it and ferret it out as surely as the trained blood hound trails down quarry.

Besides, Mann, though one of the props of the old Cannon machine, has had the sense to learn that if the House Republicans get anywhere they have got to get out of the ancient ruts of Cannonism. The result is that he is in the moderate men of both factions of Republicans.

As to Mann's ability to make trouble for the Democrats and everybody else for whom he offers opposition, the entire House is agreed. He is the prince of troublemakers at the south end of the Capitol.

BREAKS A COLD, OPENS
NOSTRILS.

Pape's Cold Compound cures colds and grippe in a few hours.

The most severe cold will be broken and all grippe misery ended after taking a dose of Pape's Cold Compound every two hours until three consecutive doses are taken.

You will distinctly feel all the disagreeable symptoms leaving after the very first dose.

The most miserable headache, dizziness, head and nose stuffed up, feverishness, sneezing, running of the nose, sore throat, mucous catarrhal discharges, stiffness, rheumatism, pains, and other distresses vanish.

Take this wonderful Compound as directed, with the knowledge that there is nothing else in the world which will cure your cold or end Grippe misery so promptly and without any other assistance or had after-effects as a 25-cent package of Pape's Cold Compound.

Every druggist can supply contents in no quinine—belongs in every home—accept no substitute. Tastes nice—acts gently.—Adv.

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REGISTER COMPANY IS SUED AS TRUST

Department of Justice Files
Case Against McCaskey
Concern in Cleveland.

Accusing the McCaskey Register Company of "fierce and unfair competition" and describing its methods of attacking business rivals with all the vigor commandable, the Department of Justice has brought suit for dissolution of the company under the Sherman anti-trust act. The petition was filed at noon yesterday in Cleveland. Copies of the document, which fairly bristles with charges of malevolent competitive methods, were given out here.

The company has twelve great sales districts, one of which is located in the District, with Edward T. Brigham as sales manager.

The suit, which is one of the last which the department will file under the Sherman act, is against the McCaskey Register Company, which has accumulated 80 per cent of the business of the country in the manufacture and sale of account registers, appliances and systems.

Perry A. McCaskey, organizer of the company at Alliance, Ohio, now is not in control, the defendants named being Alfred G. Ryley, Stewart S. Kurt, and Edward A. Langenhack.

Charges are made in the petition of conspiracy, attempted monopolization and restraint of trade. It is alleged that the company, by a systematic campaign of harassment by suits and "knock-outs" by the use of "knock-out" devices, and by the "maintenance of a 'graveyard' are described as imitations of competitor's devices but built solely to 'knock-out' competition. They were sold without regard to the cost of construction and at such a figure as would ruin and destroy competition.

"The 'graveyard' is a big display room at the factory at Alliance, which exhibits the devices of competitors. These exhibits, it is charged, were pointed to as a warning to competitors not to compete with the McCaskey company. 'We had no intention about the suit to be filed in Cleveland.'"

By a peculiar coincidence a suit brought by the McCaskey Register Company against Joseph E. Wildman, several years ago for alleged infringement of patent rights was brought to a close yesterday afternoon at about the same time that the Government brought suit against the McCaskey company in Cleveland. A decree signed today by Justice Barnard enjoins Wildman from further infringing on the patent rights of the plaintiff.

It was simply a remarkable coincidence, declared the McCaskey company. "We had no intention about the suit to be filed in Cleveland." The suit was filed in Cleveland.

Blonde Villains in Style.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—A newspaper contest to decide why book and stage villains always are brunettes, resulted in a surprise verdict that modern villains and villainesses are blonde, because styles have changed.

CHURCH NOTICES

WHO CREATED HELL?
EVANGELIST
F. F. COOK
Gives an
Answer
SUNDAY,
3 P. M.
Washington Temple
Congregation
Non-Sectarian
New Mission Temple,
New York Ave. & 13th St.
YOU are invited NO collection

Prices Smashed
To Less Than 1/2

All Clothing Brought From the Old Establishment Must Be Reduced Out to Make Room for Our New Spring Stocks. Former Costs Entirely Ignored!

This great "CLEAN-UP" SALE of Men's and Boys' Clothing is the result of our determination to start the new season in our store with bright, fresh new stocks of clothing. It means an unequalled opportunity for you to buy clothing of correct style and superior quality at a fraction of original value.

Price cuts more and more sensational are being made. Cost doesn't count—value doesn't count. We're after quick clearance now, and here are prices that will accomplish it.

Men's Suits

All Men's \$7.50 Suits now.....\$3.99
All Men's \$8.00 Suits now.....\$4.49
All Men's \$10.00 Suits now.....\$5.99
All Men's \$12.50 Suits now.....\$6.99
All Men's \$15.00 Suits now.....\$7.99
All Men's \$17.50 Suits now.....\$8.99
All Men's \$20.00 Suits now.....\$9.99
All Men's \$22.50 Suits now.....\$11.99

Men's Overcoats

Overcoats, formerly \$7.50 at \$3.50
Overcoats, formerly \$8.50 at \$4.49
Overcoats, formerly \$10.00 at \$5.49
Overcoats, formerly \$12.50 at \$6.49
Overcoats, formerly \$15.00 at \$7.49
Overcoats, formerly \$17.50 at \$8.49
Overcoats, formerly \$20.00 at \$9.49
Overcoats, formerly \$22.50 at \$11.49

Boys' Winter Suits

Boys' \$2.00 Suits go at.....99c
Boys' \$2.50 Suits go at.....\$1.29
Boys' \$3.00 Suits go at.....\$1.59
Boys' \$3.50 Suits go at.....\$1.89
Boys' \$4.00 Suits go at.....\$2.19
Boys' \$4.50 Suits go at.....\$2.49
Boys' \$5.00 Suits go at.....\$2.79
Boys' \$5.50 Suits go at.....\$3.09

Light weight Overcoats

\$20 value for \$10
Men's light weight Overcoats of fine quality black thibet, perfectly tailored and faultless fitting. New, get spring model.
Regular \$20.00 value at \$10.

Young Men's Suits

Youths' \$6.50 Suits go at.....\$3.99
Youths' \$10.00 Suits go at.....\$5.99
Youths' \$12.50 Suits go at.....\$6.99
Youths' \$15.00 Suits go at.....\$7.99
Youths' \$17.50 Suits go at.....\$8.99
Youths' \$20.00 Suits go at.....\$9.99
Youths' \$22.50 Suits go at.....\$11.00

Friedlander Bros.

Note the Number of Our New Store.
428 Ninth Street N.W.
(Right Across the Street from the Old Stand.)

WALTER SENTENCED AND THEN PAROLED

Promoter Pleads Guilty to Passing
Bad Checks, and Is
Helped By Friends.

Charles M. Walter, promoter and inventor, who, during the past few months has gained the confidence of many of the leading German business men of the city in an effort to incorporate a concern to put a coal saving device on the market, today pleaded guilty to four charges of false pretenses in the United States branch of the Police Court, in connection with the passing of bad checks.

Walter, who is about sixty years old, appeared in court in company with several German business men, who pleaded in his behalf. He was sentenced to serve one year in jail, and later, at the request of his friends, who promised to make good the \$5 involved in the legal case, he was released.

Walter gave all appearances of a man of refinement and means when arraigned in court today. Up to the time he was arrested charged with passing worthless checks on German residents, he was in the possession of a large sum of money, which he was thought to be a man in comfortable circumstances with plenty of money to invest.

When asked what made him give the four checks for which he was arrested, the defendant told the court that he relied on the promise of a Norfolk engineering man to buy \$2,000 worth of stock from him next week.